LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. | nounced to me by a high colonial authority as totally false and absurd. There are people in London so cynical as to believe TORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL A LEADER

IN THE COMMONS. Ge to the Only Member Who Can Worry Mr. Quadrane to Debute-Freble Appearance of the Late Premier-Secretity of Pushing the Fight for Ireland on New Lines. The Labrador Stary Said to be Faise.

Copyright, 1994, by Tax Fox Printing and Publishing LONDON, July 31 .- There is a locking of borns, so to speak, in the Conservative stronghold between the friends of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill, who have made a peace on terms of condominuum like that which England and France first agreed upon and then fought over in Egypt. In the disribution of Cabinet places Lord Randolph Churchill so far has been the gainer, the Mr. Henry Matthews, who is his strong por-sonal friend and an able debater, being due to his influence. It is an open secret that Lord Randoiph Churchill and Mr. Chamberiain are close friends in private life, and that Mr. Mat-thews is the friend of both. I have good grounds for the belief that Mr. Chamberlain thinks a settlement of the Irish question a vital pecessity to the reconstitution and the working of the Radical party, and he is quite sure to prefer the present to stand back from the affairs himself, the appointment of a friend like Matthews as the leading lieutenant of Lord Randolph Churchill may be taken as a solid indication that the Conservatives will be encouraged and assisted to take a line toward Ireland very different from the programme of twenty years' coercion which Mr. Gladstone so indiscreetly, as well as indecor-

The appointment of the Marquis of Londonderry as Vicercy of Ireland is also more of a Churchill than a Beach triumph. When the very natural clamor which has been excited in Ireland by the nomination of the bearer of the odious name of Castlereagh has spent itself and men take the actual measure of the Marquis, he will be found, I suspect. to be more of a Home Ruler in the practical sense of the phrasel than Lord Aberdeen. The opinion of all who know him best is that he will be found to be a moderate. reasonable, and kindly functionary, who will do everything which is possible by such a man In such a place, with the belp of his wife, who is both fair to see and fond of dashing gayety. to make Dublin Castle the centre of social ani-

pusty, insisted upon attributing to Lord Salis-

mation and business activity.
Sir Henry Balfour, although not a member of the Cabinet, is another strong and clever auxiliary of Lord Randolph Churchill's. In addition to so powerful a contingent of official allies. Lord Randolph has the further very considerable advantage of knowing that he is the only Conservative leader who is at presstrong enough to disturb the Liberal front benches, whose occupants regard him with

something like trepidation.

For a long time past Lord Randolph Churchill has been the only member of the House of Commons who has shown himself able to worry and disconcert Mr. Gladstone in important debate. His nomination is wise for

Respecting his fitness for the position of the Exchequer, it is impossible that he knows less about fluance Sir Vernon-Harcourt. There is as much nonsense talked about the mystery of finance on this side of the water as there is at Washington, I am old enough to remember that on certain important occasions when Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Palmerston that wily Irish Premier, though he was suffering from the gout and had his foot swathed in bandages, was carried to the House in a chair scause be thought it unsafe to trust Mr. Giadstone with the making of some delicate financial statement which was required.

There must be a beginning to all things, but that was a singular episode, was it not, in the grown to so great and overshadowing a faith that one story which is current can hardly be salled a caricature.

The story runs that the other day at Hawarden a cierical guest was awaiting luncheon with Mrs. Gladstone, while her husband was in an upper chamber. The clergyman sought to console his hostess on the defeat of the Home Bule bills by the very proper and pious remark moment might be there was One above who night be trusted to make all things right in

"That's quite true." Mrs. Gladstone is reported to have replied. "Quite true. And he is in excellent spirits even now, as you will see presently when he comes down stairs."

In excellent spirits Giadstone, doubtless, then was, and now may be, for he is passing a couple of days at Baron Wolverton's enchanting palace near London. But I saw him two or three days ago at a picture gailery, and he was certainly not looking well. the first time that I remember, he seemed to me to show signs of age in a certain stoop of the shoulders almost as marked as that which has long characterized Lord Ballsbury, and in the almost haggard lines upon a cheek which is usually as fresh and smooth as a child's. His amazing physical strength, for really it has always been nothing less than amazing, has carried him further perhaps than his gifts of intellect, remarkable as these are. If he gives way now there will be little chance to reconstitute the lines which have just been shattered under his command until new issues have developed themselves under quite new political condi-Friends of local self-government in Ireland will do well to bear this in mind.

I am quite at fault if any systematic attempt to force the fighting on the Irish question upon the Parliamentary lines of the recent contest can possibly result in anything but the complete break up of the Radical party. The strength of Irish hope, it seems to me, must be sought in a cordial alliance of the friends of Ireland with the workingmen of Great Britain, who just now are unmistakably inclining rather toward Conservative than Radical lines. On this account, as well as others, the action of the new Home Secretary. Mr. Henry Matthews, regarding the issue which Sir Charles Warren has raised with the London Social Democrate

concerning street oratory should be watched with interest. Apropos of London Social Democrats, Mr. Hyndman, to whom I yesterday showed a Sun article about his alleged intention to found a Bocialist paper in America in order to retrieve his lost fortune, begs me to say that he has as much idea of starting a paper in America as of

putting up a water mill under Niagara Falls. 'Perhaps." I think he added, with a laugh. 'the latter might be more profitable." The Duke of Argyll told me a day or two ago that the Social Democrats were the real promoters of the land outbreak which recently scurred at Tiree, in Scotland, and which, fo a few days, threatened a small civil war, and

hereof the and is not yet. My friend, Michael Davitt, who sails for America to-day, can per haps give you some light on this subject. Cyrus W. Fioid also sails to-day. Perhaps he may use his influence at Washington to have the rather raw and heaty extradition conven tion which is now before the Senate returned to England for revision and reconstruction when libeliers may be included. Propagator of false news might also be usefully dealt with and an example made of the author of that startling story of famine and snow blockade in Labradge. Which has just been de-

that this tale originated with certain arotic bears mentioned therein, their object being to make an end of the new rallway enterprise to Manitoba which has been under the Rothschilds' consideration here lately. WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT.

THE QUEEN'S SPRECH.

An Outline of her Address Upon the Meeting

of the New Parliament. LONDON, July 31 .- The first council of the new Cabinet will be held on Wednesday next, It has been decided that the Queen's speech from the throne will not be read in Parliament until after the House of Commons is completely organized. It is said that the will promise a comprehensive measure of local government for Ireland. It will announce the intention of her Majesty's Government to depend upon the laws at present in existence, and to administer them with whatever vigor may be demanded by circumstances, relying upon the Irish people themselves to prevent the necessity of resorting to extraordinary measures to preserve order.

The Irish policy of the Cabinet will be completely dominated and moulded by Lord Randolph Churchill and his personal friends, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Mr. Henry Matthaws, Home Secretary. The rest of the Ministers, not excepting Sir Michael Hicks-Brach, are mere cibhers so far as concerns the shaping of Lord Salisbury's policy. The Premier is entirely under the influence of the trio just named. Mr. Matthews accepted the office of Home Secretary under a stipulation amounting to a guarantee from Lord Randolph Churchill that there should be no coercion, and that a bill of wide scope for the government of Ireland should be introduced. This is in accord with the views expressed in a recent address by Mr. Matthews to the electors of Birmingham, in which he said: pletely dominated and moulded by Lord Ran which he said:

consulted and followed in the administration of Irish government.

It was resolved at a recent conference of the Liberal chiefs to await the Queen's speech before deciding what course the Opposition should adopt. It is now further understood that if the opening assurances of the Government in regard to the Irish question are at all favorable, the Gladstonians and Parnellites will refrain from factious opposition, and give the Ministry ample time to mature an Irish bill embodying its views. The estimates for the coming year will in that case be appendily brought forward and dispressed of, and the House should adjourn about Sept. 5.

The Weish members of the House of Commons propose to form a national party in Parliament on the same lines as the Parnellite Party.

liament on the same lines as the Parnellite party.

DUBLIN, July 31.—The Mayor and members of the corporation of Limerick presented to the Earl of Aberdeen, the retiring Lord Lieutenant, in this city to-day, an address thanking him for his support of the home rule project, and hoping that Mr. Gladstone's state-craft would soon bring peace and prosperity to Ireland.

Lord Aberdeen, in returning thanks, said he hoped that a satisfactory adjustment of Irish affairs would soon be effected.

ADMISSION TO HARVARD.

Important Changes in the Conditions to Take Effect in 1887.

Boston, July 31 .- About two years ago some thirty of the masters and principals of the foremest training schools in this neighborbood met the faculty of Harvard College to discuss changes that might be made in the conditions for admission. There was a very wide difference of onlinion, but the result very wide difference of onlinen, but the result was such as to foreshadow a sweeping change which has been made in the requirements for entering Harvard College. It has been decided that the young man about to enter outlege need take only one of the languages—Greek or Latin—provided he takes a substitute for the one not chosen. To do that he must take a large increase of mathematics or be able to personally make 100 experiments in physical science or 60 experiments in physical science or 60 experiments in physics. This is the main change.

Freuch of German composition. Greek, Latin, and mathematics will continue to have, as in the past, the most weight.

These changes will go into operation in 1887, but the student can be examined during that year on the present basis of requisition, provided be gives notice of such intention before May 1, 1887. These are the principal changes, as announced in a pamphlet that has been mailed to the principal schools of the country that fit students for college. It is announced also that English and American history may be substituted for ancient history.

A MASHER MASHED.

Chastised by a New Yorker whose Wife he had Grossly Insulted.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 31.-There was an exciting scene in front of the Webster House last night, in which a New York man laid out a dude who had insulted his wife. C. W. Mayotte, recently from Lowell came to the city and went o work as a cutter at the clothing establishment of John T. Tappan & Son. He was a dude of

of John T. Tappan & Son. He was a dude of the most distressing kind, and paraded the streets in a suit of clothes gotten up to kill. He considered himself a great masher.

E. C. Besson, the agent of the New York Preservative Company, has been in this city about three months, and he boarded at the Webster House with his wife and child. Mayette visited Mrs. Resson's room and placed himself on the bed. Mrs. Hesson was naturally very much niarmed. She rolated the facts to her husband, who sont a note to Mayotte to meet him at the house. Mayotte avoided him until last night, when the two meu met in front of the Webster House. Besson at once took the dude to task and set about chastising him. He let go his right, which took effect on Mayotte's face, and sent his tail hat rolling down the street. Besson was following it up with another blow when his wife interfered. Mayotte made good his escape, and is said to have left town.

Charges Against Gen. Pitz John Porter.

WASHINGTON, July 31. — Brigadier-General Philip 8t. George Cook (retired) has filed charges at the War Department against filen. Fitz John Porter grow-War Department against Gen. Fitz John Porter growing out of a report made by the latter in regard to the conduct of the towner at teamer's Mulas at the beginning of the seven days' fight in June, 1903, when tien. Porter commanded the Fifth Army Corne, and Gen. Gook commanded a brigade of cavairy. It is alleged that then Porter reported that Gen. Cook misamanaged his truops on that occasion, and did more harm than good to his cause. Since then fen. Gook has asserted that the report was false and maincions, and it is understoods that he now sake that the facts be investigated. No action has yet been talken by the Egypter of War, and there is a strong impression in the Department that none is contemplated.

The New Solicitor-General. WASHINGTON, July 31. - The Hon. G. A. Jenks. WARHINOTON, July 21. "The Hon. G. A. Jenks, the new Solicitor-General, has gune to his home in Pittaburgh to arrange some private affairs, and will not qualify or assume the duties of his new office until Tuesday, Aug. 10. Judge Goode's commission as temporary Solicitor-General runs till the expiration of the present Season of Geogress and he will continue to act until Congress adjourns, ife has declined a nomination to Congress from the Second district of Virginia, and will engage in the practice of inw in Washington. His religiously will cause no other change in the conduct of the suit against the Self-Telephone Compary. Mr. Jonks is thorougely familiar with that case, and is in hearty sympashy with the course already pursual by the department.

Discrediting the Stories from Labradar Lospon, July 31.-The Colonial Office announces that this telegram was sent yesterday to the Earl of Cianwilliam, the British Admiral at Charlotte

hart of than analysis of south own in Report whether you can suggest any means of southing succor to the distressed inhabitants of indirador, drawing supplies from limiting or observer, the parties of the surface officer in Sew States of the surface officer in Sew States of the surface officer in Sew States of the Sew States of mation."
The Governor of Newfoundiand subsequently replied as follows to the Earl of Clanwilliam.
I have easen to believe that the report of starvation as Labrador is chaolitisty unfounded."

Victims of Cholors.

LONDON, July 31 .- To-day's cholera returns from Linky are: Havenya, 13 new cases, 9 denths; Man-duris, 15 new cases, 3 denths; cleaviers, 16 new cases, 11 denths. From Finance: Firefort; 5 new cases, 1 denth; Finances, 7 new cases, 3 denths; Finances, 1 new cases, 1 denths.

SIX WOMEN AND ONE MAN DROWNED OFF SANDY HOOK.

The End of a Pirasure I zeuralen in a Chartered Schooner-The Vessel Capsin-d in a Terrible Gair - All the Women Slowly Drowned While Shut Up in the Cabin-The Men Cling to the Vessel's Rati, Where Their Faces are Benten Black and Rine by Halistones-A King Taken from a Lady's Hand Throat Through a Grating. A narrow streak of black appeared in a

full western sky toward sunset on Friday as a little oyster schooner, with jib and foresail set, was riding gently on the faintly pulsing swell about a mile eastward of Sandy Hook Point. She was the Sarah Craig of Patchogue, and a merry party of eleven Philadelphians, including six ladies, off on a pleasure trip, were aboard of her. Hardly a breath of air was stirring. Finally out of the dull sky, and with no accompanying wind, big warm rain drops came plashing down. The narrow streak had been broadening and now the whole heavens rapidly grew black. Suddenly there was a mighty roar, and a freezing hurricane, laden with big hallstones, came out of the blackness. The severity of this hallstorm may be known from its effects on the shore. Every window facing west to house, along the strip of sand was broken, and the glass in steamboats on their way into the Hook

Capt. John Cully of the big ocean tug B. F. Haviland, which was coming in from a cruise for tows, had seen the little schooner before the first onset of the wind. When he again looked in her direction a moment later he saw ber on her beam ends with ten men olinging to her port rail. He headed the Haviland for the schooner. While he there was a calm that lasted several minutes. The wind shifted from northwest to west, and then blow as furiously as at first-that is to say, at the rate of about 75 miles an hour. The bailstones, Capt. Cully says. were as big as billiard balls. He ran alongside of the schooner and rescued four men, Captain Edward Ruland, the skipper of the unlucky craft; Lewis Bowman, the cook; Alfred Potter, one of the pleasure-seekers, and colored cook Sam. Jones. Mate Charles Ferguson had already been taken off by the yawl of Pilot Boat 5 (the Charlotte Webb), which was near the schooner and had her forestaysail blown from the ropes by the same hurricane blast, William Parris, another colored cook on the schooner, jumped to the tug William Cramp, which had been sentout of Sandy Hook bay to assist the people on the schooner before the Haviland appeared. The Haviland was blown away from the schooner by the second hurricane, and the Cramp, which had been hovering about, threw a line to the three men, Marcius S. Bulkier, Frank W. Hall, and Zeph W. Gordon, who were yet clinging, half exhausted, to the schooner's rail. They caught the line and were dragged aboard the tug. Six ladies and one young man were left in the cabin of the schooner, where undoubtedly they had already been drowned. They were:

Mrs. T. Hood Stevens 55 years old, the chapterone of the other before the school oner of the school of the schoo Charles Ferguson had already been taken off

Mrs. T. Hood Stevens, 55 years old, the chaperone of he other ladies on board, of 1,933 Judson place, Philaeiphin. Miss Mamie F. Stevens, 21 years old, daughter of Mrs. Blavens of the same ad free.

Mrs. Blenry Ashin, also a daughter of Mrs. Stevens, 24
years old, and only three months a bride.

Miss Blessle Merritt, 18 years old, of 861 North Twentleth streat, Philadelphia.

Miss Luma Nerritt, 21 years old, of the same address.

Miss Mand E. Rettew of 1.37 North Twelith street,

hiladelphia. Mr. Charter Clark, 22 years old, of West Philadelphia. Mr. Chester Clark, 22 years old, of West Philadeiphia. The story of the cruise, as gleaned from Capt, Ruiand and the enrytores, runs thus: The Sarab Creig, a staunch centre-board schooner of 25.29 tons, was unloading Georgia watermelons at the Spruce street wharf in Philadelphia on Saturday last, when young Marcius S. Buikley of the paper manufacturing firm of Southworth, Buikley & Co. of 27 and 29 South Seventh street, happened to be hunting for a sailing vessel in which to go ou a ten days cruise along the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. The young man was at Atlantic City about a month ago, and he had there met Miss Mamie Stevens. She noticed some yachts cruising off shore and they suggested to her the idea of a cruise. cal science or 60 experiments in physics. This is the main change.

There has also been made a positive increase in the requirements in modern languages, and in the requirements in modern languages, and a still further increase in case these languages and as the mount of reading presents of the real estate department of the Guardian Trust Company.

SEAMBOATS IN THE GALE.

SEAMBOATS IN THE GALE.

SHEAMBOATS IN THE GALE.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to sea to be said it would be very nice to get up a little party, charter a yeabt, and have a good time, set about making up the party. Miss be admitted on oral examination, as heretoned. Hereafter no student will be admitted on oral examination, as heretoned. Hereafter no student will be admitted on oral examination in Freuch or German composition. Greek, Latin, Brauch or German composition. Greek, Latin, and mathematics will continue to have, as in and mathematics will continue to have, as in and mathematics will continue to have, as in a still land to casts. The young man was at Long the requirements of the Guardian Trust Company.

Trust Company.

SHEAMBOATS IN THE GALE.

SHEAMBOATS IN THE GALE.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Headed Out to see the Pier.

The Cepheus Of Concy Island Heade

Mamie said she would invite some lady friends and Mr. Bulkley promised to look after the gentlemen. When Mr. Bulkley saw Cart. Ruland he asked bim if he knew where a stanch, sea-going schooner could be found fit for a party of ladies and centlemen in which to take a few days sail along the coast. The Captain said the Sarah Craig was just such a boat. Mr. Bulkley's friends inspected the Craig and decided to hire her. The party agreed to furnish its own cooks (the colored men Jones and Parris), leed the crow, and pay the Captain \$13 a day for the use of the schooner.

The tarty sailed from Philadelphia on Tuesday morning last at 9% o'clock, and reached Cape May on Wednesday afternoon. All the young women were seasick, never having had any experience in cruising on a small vessel. They stopped at Cape May until Wednesday afternoon, and then set sail for Atlantic City, where they arrived on Thursday morning. Miss Jossie McGiure, the daughter of the owner of the Belisvue Hotel at Atlantic City, was one of the party. They ate dinner at the Believue on Thursday. Miss McCiure had been very seasiek, and she would not continue on the cruise. She returned to her mother's hotel. The schooner started out of Atlantic City line at 70 clock on Friday morning for Sandy Hook. The wind was fresh from the south, and the Craig gilded along merrity before it over a placid sea.

"When we were about a mile cast from the point of Sandy Hook," said Capt. Ruland, "the wind died out. We were nearly becamed for three-quarters of an hour. I saw a long fine of black in the sky to the westward, but I did not think it meant anything more than an ordinary thunder shower. Rulan began falling about 6% o'clock. We had taken in the forsati and tied if up. I was thinking of hauling down the jib nown. Just as soon as I saw we wore in for it. I put the wheel hard down, fastened it in becket, and want forward to help on the jib. But it had filled and was immovable. The gale struck the vessel on the port beam, and knocked her on her beam ends.

"All the

which battered against the bottom of the vessel like bullets and bruised us whenever the struck, we crouched down under the lee of the received the struck, we crouched down under the lee of the received the struck, we crouched down under the lee of the received the struck of the women imprisoned in the cabin. The voung gentlemen made every effort they could tog tat the women. They tried to dive the received tog at at the women. They tried to dive through the authorized companion way, but they will do a strong for them and they had to give it up. We could hear the women thomping on the inside of the cabin at the risk of being washed away by the rising seas. Then we sighted the pilot boat about one-half mist to leeward, we waved a goasaner on an oar and shouted for hele and they say the result of the big tug feorre w. Fride, which was about a half mile away, to get some men in it. Mate Forguson get in the yawl and was frowed to the big tug feorre w. Fride, which was about a half mile away, to get some men with axes to help out out the indies. It was then made dark with a way good, however, the wind shift was about a half mile away, to get some men with axes to help out out the indies. The received the was good, however, the wind high wind the proposed of the big tug feorre. The yaw, Forguson tells me, was examped, it seemed like half an nour between the two hurricannes, but il hear that it was really only five or six minutes. The tug Fride would not come to our help because he Captain formed to leave a ndriff the \$50, the defendence of the proposed to the pr

ANOTHER MOHAWK DISASTER Mr. Potter, Lewis Bowman, Sam Jones, and myself watched our chance, and, with the help of the crow of the Haviland, got ab-ard of her and were taken inito the Government dock at Sandy Hook."

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1886.-TWELVE PAGES.

myself watched our chance, and, with the help of the crew of the Haviland, got aboard of her and were taken into the Government dock at Sandy Hook."

Capt, Ruland's face was black and blue where the hallstones beat against it.

The three men that the Haviland loft on the capsized boat were Frank W. Hall, Zeph W. Jordon, and Marcius A. Buikley. The tug Cramp run out again to attempt to save them. The sea was very bigh, and the Cramp was tossed about like a cirk. The water rushed over her? rails into the boiler room and haif extinguished the fires in her furnaces. A line was thrown to the three men clinging to the schoener. Hall and Jordan caught it. Buikley was not so fortunate. His companions were being dragged aboard the tug. He piunged into the sea and grabbed the end of the line, and was hauled aboard the Cramp with the others. They had refused to leave the schooner until the ladies were taken out, but the Captain of the Cramp told them the only way to save the ladies, if they were still alive, was to lighten the schooner, so she could be towed in-ide the Hook. The faces and eyes of all the young men were black and blue where the hallstones hit them. Mr Buikley toss tell his experience:

We had just got through eat ng supper, which was spread on the forward hatch, when the sky in the was began to darken. Two of the young women were then on deck. Miss Mamie Stevens was one. She was weak from seasickness, and when it began to rain I suggested that she should go below. I put my arm around her and helped her down the companionway to the cabin. I went forward to close a window, thinking the rain would come in. The young ladies told me not to, as they wanted air. I then started to return to the deck. Just as I got to the ton of the stairs the gale struck the vessel and capsized her. I was lifted by the wind and dashed against the main boom on my back. I clambered up the slanting deck to the port rail and clung there for my life. The hallstones beat against my face and body like so many sugs, and shut out everythin Potter graso.

Mr. Hail said: "When it began to rain I went Into the cabin to take two chairs to the ladies. As I came on deck the gale lifted me from my feet and threw me against the lee rail. I was unable to rise at first, and clung to the rail, and gradually worked my way sround to the weather side by following the rail aft hand over hand. I was the first to catch the hawser thrown from the tug Cramp."

Capt. John Gully of the Haviland said he was returning from a cruise for tows off Barnegat when he saw the capsized schooner and the men clinging to her. He rescued four men, and was blown away by the hurricane. He returned to the schooner, at the solication of the young men, and made a hawser fast to her fore masthead. The tide was obb and very strong, and he could not tow her into the Hook just then. He kept enough steam to hold the schooner until the tide changed, and then lowed her into Sandy Hook Bay, about fifty yards from the Government dock. One body, that of Mrs. Stevens, had floated out of the schooner's exhib, and was taken aboard the Haviland. Cant Guilt, who is a native of Jamnica, and an expert diver, stripped and dived into the cabin after the other bodies. He brought them all up, one by one, exept that of Miss Bessie Mertit, which probably

native of Jamaica, and an expert diver, stripped and dived late the cubin after the other bodies. He brought them all up, one by oce, except that of Miss Bessie Merritt, which probably floated away. On the left wrist of young Mr. Clark was a plain gold bracelet, which Miss Bessie Merritt had playfully given to him on Friday morning in exchange for his ring. The bodies were transferred from the Howland, which kept her colors at half must all day, to an aftern-on train and taken to Long Branch. Coroner Van Woret held an inquest in the evening. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

Mr. Stevens was to have joined the party at Bay Ridge, L. I. He is Secretary of the Murual Ald and Baueficial Association of Philadelphin, Mr. Chester Clark was connected with the Pennsylvania Rairond Company in West Philadelphin, Mr. Alfred Potter is paying teller of the Commonwealth Bayk. Mr. Fatak W. Hall is a member of the firm of Louis F. Hall & Sons, dry goods dealers of 26 South Second street. Mr. Jordon is superintendent of the real estate department of the Guardian Trust Company.

return trip from Long Branch when the equal struck her on the starboard side off Sandy Hook Point. The vessel careened under the force of the wind, and her lower docks on the port side were swept with water. Capt. Martin crowded the 500 passengers to the other side of the vessel in an effort to trim and came scudding along before the gale. Some of the

scudding along before the gale. Some of the ladies on board were frightened, as much by the lightning as by the boats movements, but no one was hart and the Taurus came in but little behind time.

The Opheus of the Coney Island line had rounded the Point on her way to the Iron Pier, when the equall struck her with great force. The wind was blowing a hurricane, and the rain dashed furiously for a few minutes against the cabin wholows. Capt. Pierce saw at once that he couldn't make a landing in such a sea without a risk of tearing away the end of the pier, and ac, is ease the boat end get out of the trough, he headed her out to see, meeting the gale face to face. It was a thrilling time for the passengers but Capt. Pierce says that most of them were inclined to enjoy the novel and exciting situation. A few of the more timid ladies were frightened and wanted to faint, but didn't.

In twenty minutes the force of the gale was spent, and the Copheus was headed for the pier, where her passengers were discharged. spent, and the cepnens was neared for the pier, where her passengers were discharged. There were not over 200 on board at the time, and the boat was but twenty-five minutes late in reaching her landing. Capt. Pierce spoke in high praise of the conduct of the passengers at a time which was trying and might have seemed to some of them to be full of danger.

BIG LOCKOUT IN BROCKTON.

a Dispute with the Lasters' Union. BROCKTON, July 31.-The forty-two boot

THE SENATE'S SECRET WORK

MATTHEWS, THE COLORED MAN, FINAL-LY REJECTED, 15 10 27.

corth Auditor Shelley Confirmed - The Mearagna Treaty Postponed Until De-cember-Capi, Beecher's Case Discussed. WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The Senate went into executive session at 2:80 P. M. to-day, and one of the first cases called up was that of James C. Matthews, the colored man of Albany, who was nominated to be Recorder Deeds in place of Fred, Douglass, Mr. Matthews was twice reported adversely from the Committee on the District of Columb s, the first time by one majority only, but the last time there were only two votes in his favor, those of Senators Harris of Tennessee and Brown of Georgia, and these were the only Senators who raised their voices in hi support to-day.

Mr. Ingalis, who reported the nomination said that the committee had investigated the charges against Mr. Matthews, and had found that they were not sustained. There was no doubt of his ability to perform the duties of the office, and there was no question that his character was above repreach. he was a zealous partisan Mr. Matthews himself admitted, and appears to take pride in his fame as one of the very few colored men in this country who supported the Democratic party. There was no objection to Mr. Matthews, herefore, because of his character or his color. It had been demonstrated that none but Republicans could be offensive partisans. and therefore he was not subject to political objections; but the committee had decided to recommend his rejection on the ground that the appointment was an insult to the people of the District of Columbia. Both political parties in District of Columbia. Both political parties in their platforms had enunciated the doctrine of local self-government, and had called for the selection of residents of the Territories and the District of Columbia for the offices within their limits. There were pienty of competent men, whiteand black in the city of Washington, from among whom the President might have chosen, but he had gone outside and imported a stranger, a man known only to himself, and had attempted to set him up in a place of honor and trust, to be supported by the taxpayers of the District. He had no objection to Mr. Matthews on account of his color or his politics. He rather admired the independence, if not the judgment of a colored man, who would stand in opposition to the rest of his race on political questions, if he did so from conviction and not for profit. He would vote for the confirmation of any competent colored man, Democrat or Republican, whom President Cleveland could find in the limits of the District for this office, provided he was a taxpayer and had some interest here beyond the fees his office brought him.

Mr. Riddleberger made one of his characteristic speeches against Mathews, and protested in a most emphatic way against the importation of ballot-box stuffing biggers to rune over the District of Columbia. He railed against carpet-baggers, black or white, and, being questioned as to what he meant by a carpet bagger, said that the term was used by him to describe not genuine emigrants and settlers who went into a locality to stay and build tup, but those who simply left their legal residence temporarily to hold an office olsewhere.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Harris defended the President for making the appointment. He their platforms had enunciated the doctrine of

simply left their legal residence temporarily to hold an office elsewhere.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Harris defended the President for making the appointment. He wanted to recognize the colored race, and not being able to find a competent colored man here who belonged to the Democratic party, had selected one of his personal acquaintance in whom he had confidence.

A vote by aves and now resulted in fifteen for confirmation and twenty-seven against. Eleven of the fifteen were Republicans and four were Democrats.

Eleven of the fifteen were Republicans and four were Democrats.
Fourth Auditor Shelley was confirmed, although Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hoar opposed him. The grounds of their opposition was Shelley's political record. He was accused of bailot box stufflieg and balldozing, and was elected to Congress, as was shown by the reports of two investigating committees, by fraud and violence. Mr. Pugh, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Harris defended Shelley, and said that the evidence against him had been fully contradicted. It had been procured for partisan purposes, and Mr. Shelley had been vindicated by the House of Representatives and the people of his district. Shelley

expressed great anxiety to have it ratified, as the company was all ready to begin the work without any financial assistance from the Government. It was a private undertaking, endorsed and sustained by men of responsibility and ample means to push it through, and the treaty was simply for the purpose of guaranceing protection of personal rights and stoperty. Mr. Conger objected to the consideration of the treaty in the interest of the Eads ship railway, a rival enterprise, as Mr. Vest did also, and upon Mr. Conger's announcement that he should discuss the marter at length and require several hours, a meetion to postpone consideration until December was made and carried.

The nomination of Mr. Tinan to be Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco was next taken up, and its confirmation was objected to by Mr. Gonger, Mr. McMillan, and others, because of the insult he offered to the Chinese Minister and party last spring, when they landed at San Francisco. Mr. Hearst, Mr. Kenna, Mr. Vest, and others defended Tinan, and declared that no insult was intended, but that he had simply performed his duty in preventing the landing of the Minister's party until satisfied that they were what they represented themselves to be. The nomination was confirmed 22 to 16.

The nomination was confirmed 22 to 16.

The nomination of Herbert F. Boocher, son of Henry Ward Beecher, to be Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, was reached at about 4½ P. M., and was still under discussion when the Senate adjourned at 7 o'clock. He was reperied adversely from the Committee on Commerce by Senater Vest, who advocated the adoption of the report in a long speech, in which he reviewed Beacher's career, and made serious charges against his fitness. The principal charge against his fitness, the principal charge against his fitness of the fitness of

The Forty-two Shoe Factories Cleec Peauling
a Bisquie with the Lastery Eulon.

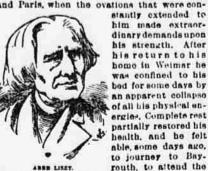
Brockton, July 31.—The forty-two boot and shoe manufacturers who compose the Manufacturers' Association shut down their factories to-night until existing difficulties are satisfactority settled. The lockout will probably continue for some time. This will throw a large number of employees out of work, though the situation at the present time does not look so black as it did before the great strike of last winter. The Advisory Board of the Lasters' Protective Union met the local union last evening in the Interior of Gay it, Reynolds and Lambar and the present time does not sown the local union last evening in the Interior of Gay it, Reynolds and Lambar and the present time does not sown the local union last evening in the Interior of Gay it, Reynolds and Lambar and the present in the factories of Gay it, Reynolds and Lambar and the present in the factories of Gay it, Reynolds and Lambar and the present in the factories of Gay it, Reynolds and Lambar and the present in the factories of Gay it, Reynolds and Lambar and the present in the factories of Gay it, Reynolds and Lambar and the present in the factories of Gay it, Reynolds and Lambar and the present in the factories of Gay it, Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cleveland as a compliment to the Reynolds and the Cl

There is no such other compendation of news, or mirror of contemporary history as Tun Wanner Bus. 61 6 year.

THE DEATH OF FRANZ LINET.

The Great Plantst Passes Away While at the Wagner Pestival in Bayrenth. BAYREUTH, Aug. 1 .- Abbé Liezt died at

midnight. He has not been in good health since his visit a few months ago to London and Paris, when the ovations that were con-



Wagner performances, at which he greatly desired to be present. He was taken violently ill again a short time after his arrival. His condition, however, was not regarded as alarming until yesterday, when he sank rapidly. It was evident at nightfall last night that he had only a few hours to live.

evident at nightfail last night that he had only a few hours to live.

Franz Liszt's death deprives the world of one of the greatest planists the world has ever seen, and one of the greatest composers. His early planoforte works gained instantaneous success, because when interpreted by him their effect was irresistible; and no doubt much of the power he had been able to wield during his life has been due to his position as a planist. In this country he was never heard, but his praises have been echoed and refechced so often that we have also come to look upon him as the greatest planist, as though he had lived and won his fame.

Many of his compositions, both for piano and crohestra, are well known here. Indeed, as a composer for orchestra, his popularity here is more general than it is in Europe, for there are cliques in Germany which, while acknowledging his supremacy as planist, have regarded him as a sort of estant terrible among composers. His name, for instance, has never appeared on the programmes of such conservative organizations as the Gewandhaus orchestra of Leipsic, Here, however, his finest compositions have been frequently played by the Philharmonic Society and its rivals of other stays and to-day, and some of his works. I'ke his symphonic poems.

Tasso' and 'Lee Preludes,' are heard quite as frequently as any other classic symphonies. Liszt himself often acknowledged the welcome his works received in Americas by his gracious bearing toward the Americans whom he has met, and frequently expressed to them his gratitude for the ready appreciation awarded his works in this country, saying he could never long to the ready appreciation awarded his works in this country, saying he could never known and understood here long before they were known and understood here one have were known and understood here as the second to nick your hountry.

were known and understood in his own country.

Personally Liezt was very charming. He seemed to play upon human nature with a touch as light yet as sure as that to which his instrument responded. His manuers were winning, his bearing gravious, his conversation brilliant, and he drow to himself princes and nobles as easily as he did musicians. He was a friend of the Grand Duke of Weimar and of Pio None, and had received tribute from Kings and Emperors, yet he was always ready to help along the humblest members of his profession.

He was born at Raiding, in Hungary, on Oct. ready to help along the humblest members of his profession.

He was born at Raiding, in Hungary, on Oct, 22, 1811. His father was a musician and gave him his first instruction. When he was 9 years old a Hungarian nobleman who heard him performexpressed his gratification by sending him to Vienna and later to Parcs to study. In 1823 he played in small cities, and, returning to Paris in 1825, won instantaneous success. With the exception of a few years which he devoted to religious studies, his life was a succession of artistic triumpas until his latter days, which he spent among his friends in Weimar, Pesth, and Rome. To musical literature he contributed a "Lifte of Chopin," The Gypaics and their Music," and articles for different musical periodicals.

Several months ago he visited Paris and Lon-

cal periodicals.

Several months ago he visited Paris and London, where he repeated the triumpts of his younger years. Society lionized him, and he received great owntons whenever he appeared in public. A description of the gross switst as he appeared during his visit in London, which was published in THE SUN, contained this: was published in THE SUN, contained this:

At 75 Franz List has retained the noble, marked, severs features that were so characteristic, but they are slightly puffed out with sge, which lends to his face a semi-monachal expression rise activity which we have a semi-monachal expression rise activity which we have had a semi-monachal expression rise activity with the way had a semi-monachal expression rise activity with the rise and a semi-monachal expression rise and the same sudden thinks of irresistion humor. He is tail and spare, with sinewy limbs, wrise supple and time as steel, immensely long fluores and powerful hands, wearied by the incessant hammering of the keys; but when he sits himself down before the instrument, prejuding by a few chords, he can still evoke the impetuous, frequed work of harmony which ever obeyed his call in earlier days.

BALLOONS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Unlouded Torpedoes Thrown from a Balloon

While Crossing the Channel. During the recent balloon voyage of Messrs L'Hoste and Mangot between Cherbourg and London, M. L'Hoste made some interesting experiments to determine the feasibility of using balloons for war purposes. The geronauts usin balloons for war purposes. The eronauts maneuvred while passing over ships, and threw down unloaded torpedoes, which, if charged with dynamite, would have played sad havee, for the aim was almost uniformly successful. The result seems to establish the importance of the balloon in future warfare.

M. L'Hoste, in describing his voyage, informs the Balloon Society that he claims only partial control of the movements of balloons by means of his patent steering apparatus, but he has demonstrated that by the use of the linteur apparatus he can maintain any de-Finteur apparatus he can maintain any de-sired altitudo above the water. This apparatus us consists of z contrivance which fra_s in the water, and is capable of being raised or lowered

Money Tight. A courtly Cuban entered a Greene and Gates avenue horse car in Brooklyn yesterday and handed the conductor a #2 bill. When asked if he had any smaller Change he shrugged his shoulders most expressively and didn't say a word. The conductor couldn't make change, and he appealed to the driver. It is had no money. Then he tried a change noncenan, who couldn't change the bill, and a pannel letter carrier was also unable to break the bill. The conductor stopped the next car on the up track, but his feslow conductor was short of change. So was the next up-bound conductor.

Areaning the courty Cuban looked contentedly out of the window as the car approached the Gay Bait. The conductor was in distress so plain that a pass-acter voluntered change and gave him two aliver dollars. The conductor couldn't change one of these and linally, in despair, stopped the ear and todd the court's chann that he had better get off and get some small change. Every one in the car was by this time much interested in the affair. The suspense was releved when the curity Cuban reached into his waistcoat pocket and handed the conductor a nickel. didn't say a word. The conductor couldn't make chance

A Colored Man Killed with a Stone. PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Early this morning party of young men buarded a vessel lying at Pine treet wharf, Delaware River, with the intention of gostreet wharf, Delaware River, with the intention of going in swimming. They were driven off by those on
board, and retainsted by throwing stones at the wessel.
One of the missiles struck a colored man who stood on
the deck, knocking him into the stream, and he was
drowned before assistance could reach him. Five boxs,
John, Timothy, and Richard McLaughin, theoryge Plynn,
and Thomas Manning, were subsequently arrected
this afternoon the colored man's body was recovered
and bleatined as that of Namuel Shaw, 28 years of age,
a resident of Williamstoom, N. J. He was large, powerful man, and had been at work along the wherva.
There was a deep gashin his lead about two inches long.
The boys were committed to await the action of the
Coroner.

PITTERURGH, July 31 .- The Rev. Mr. Coovert, with his attorneys, returned from New York to-day where they have spent several weeks investigating the titles to the large Harlemestate. Mr. Coovert says that the result of the trip is pleasing to the claimants. We spent the time." he says, "In examining the records and we found a clear title to forty two blocks of butnings. One great fear was that the transfers of land made by the Weldrons would not be clearly defined, but in this we were agreeably mistaken. We found that the line were sharply draws even to an inch. We believe the constants of the constants of the constants of the constants of the constants. will have no trouble i greatly encouraged."

Nominations by the President. Washington, July 31 .- The President sent

Washington, July 31.—The President sent the folioning nominations to the Senate day:
Nathan II. R. Dawson of Alabama to be Commissioner of Inducation, Alexander B. Upshaw of Tennescee to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A. C. Bradford to be Register of the Land Office at San Francisco, Cal. Wim. M. Campbell of huntricky to be agent for the Indiana of the Unital and Oursy agency in Utah.
To be Collectors of Unitalms—James Bradfy, Jr. for the district of Fall River, Mass: theorge Hines for the District of Whinington, California.

The momination of Mr. Upshaw was lampediately conformed.

Rumors of a settlement of the Bankers' and

derchants' Telegraph Company's suit against the West ern Union caused the stock of the latter to advance yesterday afternoon. Lauterbach & Springam, the counselor Receiver Farasworth, and that they knew of no set tiement, and so said others. Col. Bob ingersoil said: "I suppose some fellowfon the Stock Exchange who was long of Western Union stock wanted to make a sharp turn. When the filint and steel of necessity some tegesher there is a flesh which we call a lis."

SQUIRE'S WICKED LETTER.

IT USED TO TRAFEL ROUND IN HU-

BERT O. THOMPSON'S POCKET.

Story About \$30,000 to \$500 and \$100

About the Time squire was Heard of Commissioner Squire was at his office until noon yesterday. He saw his counsel, John H. Strahan, who repeated the injunction to

him not to talk. Maurice B. Flynn fitted in and out of his office during the morning. At 11 o'clock Richard S. Newcombe called, and they had a conference in the private office. Mr. Flynn went away at noon. He left and said that it was no use trying to get him to talk, for he wouldn't, Whatever further statements he had to make would be made in writing and would be sent to the newspapers. Mr. Flynn and his private secretary have been at work evenings preparing papers, at his house on Madison avenue.

There is a good deal of curiosity to know how a certain \$30,000 in \$100 and \$500 bills was disposed of about the time that Equire was confirmed for Commissioner of Public Works by the notorious 1884 Board of Aldermen. The story runs, and it comes of good authority, that two or three days before the date of Squire's onfirmation Maurice B. Flynn and John O'Brien, the aqueduct contractor, went to the banking house of W. H. Goadby & Co., then in Wall street, but now at 24 Broad street, and wore introduced to the firm by Herman Clark, the partner of Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Flynn desired the firm to cash a check for \$30,000 in \$100 and \$500 bills. Received the money in this shape

\$500 bills. Received the money in this shape and took it away.

Mr. Fiynn, when asked about this story yesterday, said that he had so many and so large financial transactions that it was impossible for him to remember them all. If he had got this money it was certainly not to influence Aldermen, for he had never used money to influence them.

Mr. C. T. Kilborne of the firm of W. H. Goadby & Co. was asked yesterday concerning the transaction. He said:
"Our relations with our clients are of a con-

by & Co. was asked restorted concerning the transaction. He said:

"Our relations with our clients are of a confidential nature and I do not feel authorized to say anything. I will not deny or affirm anything."

Mr. E-lward Bement, another partner, was also vary non-committal. He said that Flynn and O'Brien were not customers of the firm, but declined to say whether Heman Clark was or was not. It is said very positively that this was the only instance when Mr. Flynn and Mr. O'Brien had occasion to deal with W. H. Gondly & Co.

Mr. O'Brien had occasion to deal with W. H. Gondly & Co.
Mr. O' Brien was one of those who made affidavits on which an injunction was obtained in the closing days of 1884 to prevent the Aldermen from confirming Fitz John Porter as the successor of Hubert O. Thompson.

Besides the document that Mr. Miller has in a safe deposit company, it is rumored that a copy of Squiro's resignation, with the date blank, is floating around, and may be produced at the trial. blank, is floating around, and may be produced at the trial.

Commissioner of Accounts Bhearman gave the following account of what he knows about Squire's letter to Flynn, agreeing to run the Department of Public Works as Flynn should direct:

"The first rumor I heard of the existence of The first rumor when Saure published a let-

Department of Public Works as Figna should direct:

"The first rumor I heard of the existence of such a paper was when Squire published a letter withdrawing any resignation he might have written. When Squire's conduct became so outrageous in the last low weeks I saw Mr. Miller and told him that we ought to have proof of the existence of such a paper if there was any such thing. Mr. Miller started out for it. This was about three weeks ago. The first time that I saw the document or was positive that it existed, was when Mr. Miller brought it over here, and showed it to me Monday noon (the day Thompson died). We were already preparing charges against Squire, and when I saw that document I decided to hurry them up, and make it the one strong point that we could easily and quick y prove. Work began at once to get ready the charges. They were prepared by Tuescay evening, and on Wednesday internoon they were served.

"Mr. Miller is looking after the document. I have seen and examined it. It is on a piece of fooiscap, turned addewise, and appears to have been written with a stub pen and in black ink. The whole thing is undoubtedly written in the same hand. My theory is that the body of the nareoment was written rapidly from dictation or memoranda in the presence of saveral pople. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Flynn, and a lawyer. After being signed the lawyer had the word added and to transact the business of said office as you may direct. That clause had to be crowded in. The paper is in the form of a legal contract, and a lawyer must have been consulted and I belive supervised the drawing of it. The clause had to be crowded in. The paper is in the form of a legal contract, and a lawyer is in the form of a legal contract, and a lawyer must have been consulted and I belive supervised the drawing of it. The clause had to

of it. The change of date from 29th to 26th was made some time afterward, but with the same ink.

"The document may have been copied. It would be only natural to do that, and this may be a copy made by Squire. About that I can't say, but it undoubtedly is in his handwriting. The Mayor has not had this copy in his possession, nor do I think that he has save seen it. Mr. Miller may have got it from City Chamberlain Ivins. Mr. Ivins is a vigorous young man who knows everybody, and it may have been intrusted to him by one of the Courty Democracy men who knew about it. I have not cared to learn the history of the document, as it will probably come out at the trial, and that will be time onough.

"So far as the strength of the charge goes, It makes no difference whether this is the original

So far as the strength of the charge goes, it makes no difference whether this is the original or a copy. It is proof that a corrupt agreement was made, and that is enough to show that squirs is unlit for office. The fact that he was sorry or charged his mind afterward would have nothing to do with it. If it is a copy it is an old and well-used copy. In the shape I saw it, it was folded twice, and the creases were colled and chaffed as if the document had been carried for some time in some one's coat pocket.

pocket.

We may not press all the charges, but elect
one, as in the Shaler case. If only one charge
is elected it will be the document. We do not
wish to delay the trial, but to have it over at once."
It is understood that new charges against Squire, based on the Fifth avenue paying contract, are to be presented to the Mayor this

week. Commissioner Squire sent to the Comptroller week.

Commissioner Squire sent to the Comptroller yesterday the second estimate of the work done by Matthew Baird on this contract, less 30 per cent, reserved to insure the fulfilment of the contract. Answering the letter of the Comptroller, Mr. Squire wrote that he had received the report of Engineers George T. Belch and Eugene E. McLean of the Finance becartment concerning the work of his own inspectors.

Mr. Squire says that the pavement is of the proper grade, the road is properly laid, and the stone, sand and cement come up to the specifications, and that no serious defects had been discovered. For these reasons Mr. Squire asked that the money due on the second estimate should be paid, as he considered the work the best of its kind ever done in this city.

Comptroller Loew said that he would not pay until he had satisfied himself through his engineer, Mr. McLean, that the work was done according to the specifications.

Charged with Violating the Dingley Act. Assistant United States District Attorney

Foster, in the United States Court yesterday, charged Capt. David Miller of the schooner Gussie Hishop with a violation of the Dingley act, which prohibits the payment of advance wages to sallors. William Adersen and John Greenfeld mode affidavits that they shipped as seamen with Capt. Miler at the rate of \$20 a month, but in the articles the rate was named at \$10, and the men received \$20 each in advance, as the voyage, it was supposed, would take two months. It restly did last three months and seven days, and when the state of the seamen of the seamen seven days, and when the seamen seamen days are the seamen seamen days and when the seamen seamen days are the seamen days and when the seamen days and when the seamen days are the seamen days and when the seamen days are the seamen days are the seamen days are the seamen days and the seamen days are the seamen days

An Unexpiatued Suicide.

August Vogel, 25 years of age, came to New York on Wednesday from Ansonia, where he worked in a suspender manufactory, to visit his father at 438 West Forty-sixth street. On Friday he left the house, and was found dead yesterday morning at the corner of Ninth areans and 157th street, where some time during the night be had shot himself in the right temple with a small review. On his person were found some letters, a fortune card with some locky numbers, a fractional teket in a lottery, and 510 till in money. The dead main relatives can give no renson for his snigale. The body was taken to 438 West Forty sixth street, and Coroner Edman was notified.

The Vacht Yourmite Sold.

The steam yacht Yosemite has been sold by desars Field & Young, ship brokers of this city, to the Fisheries Department of the Canadian Government, by Fisheries Department of the Consolian Government, by whom she will be used as a cruiser. She is to be delivered to her purchasers in New York on Aug. 7. The Vissemite is an iron sorten atsenter of set Unia, and was built by Wesers, John Rouch & Son at Chester, Pa., in 1988. Her dimensions at Phes 24812 and she is propelled by a three or linder compound sugine, capable of driving flor securices hoots per hour. She has hurticase deck, and her internal Utlings are of the most elaborate description.

Save \$5 and Go West.